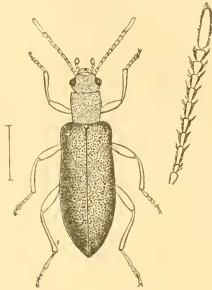


L.—On the Cistelidæ and other Heteromerous Species of Japan.
By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 278.]

Fig. 3.



Arthromacra decora (p. 278).

MACROLAGRIA, gen. nov.

This genus agrees with *Arthromacra* in most of its characters. The thorax is marginate anteriorly, with the anterior angles somewhat projecting; the antennæ are long and slender, second joint alone short, shorter than that in *A. ænea*, Say; 3 to 5 coequal and agreeing with Say's species, 6 to 9 slightly longer and coequal, 10 scarcely so long and usually not half the length of the eleventh; the head slightly constricted behind the eyes (but not sufficiently to compare the constriction to that in *Statira*); the facets of the eyes are rather coarse, the thorax not longer than wide and the elytra deeply striate, with the interstices more or less convex.

Type *Statira rufobrunnea*, Mars.

Macrolagria fujisana, sp. n.

Elongata, brunnea vel nigro-picea, nitida, haud pubescens; capite thoraceque grosse et sparse punctatis; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, lævibus; antennis pedibusque brunneis vel obscure brunneis.

L. 9-10 mill.

This species is much smaller than *M. rufobrunnea*, Mars., but otherwise it closely resembles it. The head is narrower and the eyes less prominent (especially noticeable in the males), and the joints of the antennæ are less constricted at their bases. The colours of all my specimens are much darker than those of Marseul's species.

Hab. Chiuzenji, Miyanoshita, and in other places in the plain of Fujisan. Beaten from flowering shrubs in June.

Macrolagria hirsuta, sp. n.

Elongata, nigra, nitida, hirsuta; elytris æneo-nigris, punctato-striatis, interstitiis transversim rugosis; antennis piceis; femoribus nigris, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus.

L. $9\frac{3}{4}$ -10 mill.

Elongate, pitchy black or black, shining, clothed with long scattered greyish hairs; the head, surface uneven, irregularly and coarsely punctate; the thorax less coarsely and less closely punctured than the head; the elytra with a brassy greenish or bluish tint, punctate-striate, interstices irregularly and transversely rugose, apices obtusely acuminate; the antennæ piceous, with basal joint usually darker; the legs, thighs blackish, tibiæ and tarsi less dark, usually obscurely brown and blackish.

I do not think this hairy species can be generically separated from the last.

Hab. Chiuzenji and Niohosan, in June.

Monomma glyphystrum, Mars.

This species, Marseul says, occurs in China and Formosa, as well as in Japan. The type example came from Satzuma, and is unique in my collection. *Monomma? japonicum*, Motsch., appears to me to be *Cyrtotriplax Maacki*, Sols.; the species is founded apparently on a specimen without legs or antennæ, and may be considered a nondescript.

Eurygenius niponicus, sp. n. (Pl. VIII. fig. 9.)

Elongatus, infuscatus, griseo-brunneo-pubescent, griseo-hirtus; elytris haud striatis, dense punctatis; antennis pedibusque nigris.
L. 12 mill.

Elongate, dusky, clothed with greyish-brown pubescence, short and thickly set, and with long grey erect hairs; the head rather densely and roughly punctured, sculpture not

easily seen by reason of the pubescence; the thorax clothed and sculptured like the head, median channel wide and well defined; the elytra long and parallel, densely clothed, with the surface closely and evenly set with somewhat large punctures; the antennæ, palpi, and legs black; the tibiæ are very conspicuously clothed with long greyish hairs; claws reddish.

In one specimen the elytra are entirely brown.

Hab. Chiuzenji. Several examples.

Stereopalpus gigas, Mars.

Macratria gigas, Mars., belongs to the genus *Stereopalpus*, Champ. Biol. Centr.-Am., Col. iv. (2) p. 195 (1890); Ent. M. M. (2) i. p. 189 (1890).

Hab. Oyama in Sagami, in May; also in Kawachi.

Stereopalpus femoralis, sp. n.

Elongatus, infuscatus, pubescens; capite valde punctato, punctis subocellatis; femoribus perspicue rufis.

L. 7-8 mill.

Elongate, parallel at the sides, shining, and clothed with tawny pubescence; the head very densely sculptured with rather rough subocellate punctures; the thorax, sculpture somewhat similar to that of the head, but without the ocellate points; the elytra, sculpture again agrees somewhat with that of the thorax, but it is also more or less transversely rugose; the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi infuscate; thighs clear reddish brown; tibiæ infuscate at base, reddish on the tarsal half.

Hab. Konosé. A small series in April and May.

Macratria cingulifera, Mars.

Marseul inadvertently did not return me a specimen of this insect after describing it in 1876, and I did not afterwards meet with it. The type, therefore, is probably now in the Museum of Paris and is possibly unique.

Hab. Hiogo.

Macratria apicalis, sp. n.

Elongata, subtus obscure brunnea, supra nigra, cinereo-pubescens; capite basi thoraceque apice vage rufis; elytris apicalibus distincte rufis; antennis pedibusque pallide rufo-brunneis.

L. 5½-6 mill.

Elongate, black above, obscurely brown beneath, with ashen pubescence; the head rather sparsely punctured, somewhat reddish behind the eyes; the thorax closely and rather roughly punctured, faintly red anteriorly; the elytra similarly sculptured to the thorax, except that the punctures in parts are vaguely arranged longitudinally; apex narrowly red; the antennæ, palpi, mouth-organs, and legs pale reddish brown.

Hab. Numata. Two examples in June.

Macratria fluviatilis, sp. n.

Elongata, nigra, cinereo-pubescent; antennis basi, palpis pedibusque brunneo-rufis.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

This species is extremely similar to *M. apicalis*, but it is smaller, wholly black above, with the joints 8 to 11 of the antennæ distinctly black.

Hab. Natakugawa. Two examples, July 23rd, 1881.

Macratria antennalis, sp. n.

Elongata, parum nigra, cinereo-pubescent; elytris basi obscure brunneis; antennis articulis 9^o–11^m perlongis infuscatis, basi, palpis pedibusque brunneo-rufis.

L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

This species is extremely like *M. fluviatilis*, but it is smaller and narrower, with the head more shortened behind the eyes; bases of the elytra vaguely brownish, and the joints of the antennæ 9 to 11 are markedly lax, and each joint is nearly as long again as the corresponding one in *M. fluviatilis*, and they are dusky brown, not black; joints 4 to 8 are relatively shorter and almost moniliform.

Hab. Numata.

Macratria japonica, Harold.

Macratria japonica, Har. Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. p. 359 (1877).

This species is about half the size of *M. fluviatilis*; the femora at their bases are usually infuscate.

Hab. Yamaguchi (*Hiller*); Yokohama, very common in winter under loosened bark of *Zelkova Keaki*, Sieb. Also at Ichiuchi, Numata, and Niigata.

Xylophilus distortus, Champion.*Xylophilus distortus*, Champ. Ent. M. M. ser. 2, i, p. 267 (1890).

Fig. 4.



This species is figured here to show the curious form of the intermediate tibiæ of the male (fig. 4).

Hab. Kobé, Sakai, and Nikko.

Notoxus Haagi, Marseul.*Notoxus Haagi*, Mars. Ab. xvii. p. 28 (1879).

This peculiar species is without the dark elytral markings usual in the genus. The pattern of the coloration is shown in fig. 5, also the form of the thoracic process.

Fig. 5.



Hab. Yokohama. I found a few specimens by beating willows growing in the bed of a river midway between Yokohama and Oyama, in May. Also two examples at Nikko.

Notoxus daimio, sp. n.

Oblongus, rufo-testaceus, griseo pubescens; elytris 4-nigro-macu-

latis et in regione scutellari suturalique infuscatis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mill.

Oblong, reddish testaceous, with grey pubescence; the head, rostrum somewhat produced and truncate anteriorly; the thorax, anterior process wider in the female than in the male, edges crenulate; the elytra paler in colour than the thorax, with somewhat variable dark markings. The sutural marking terminates before the apex at about two thirds of the elytral length, and in the region of the scutellum it widens out to half the width of the wing-case, on each side below the humeral angle is a marginal detached infuscate spot, and before the apex is a second and larger spot, which is usually rather circular in outline, but sometimes it is confluent with the sutural marking. There is a variety in which all the dark markings extend and join. In the female the apices of the elytra are rounded off; in the male they are truncate near the suture and feebly acuminate near the middle. The antennæ and legs are wholly reddish testaceous.

The general colour of this species resembles that in *N. elongatus*, Lef., *binotatus*, Gebl., and *trinotatus*, Pic.; the elytra are less elongate and less parallel than those of *trinotatus*, the species to which it is, on the whole, most similar.

Hab. Hakodate. Not rare on the sandhills in August.

Mecynotarsus niponicus, sp. n.

Obscure brunneus; antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, gracilibus et longissimis; elytris immaculatis.

L. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Dusky brown; antennæ, palpi, legs, and thoracic protuberance somewhat lighter in colour, thickly clothed with a minute silken whitish pubescence. This species is somewhat smaller than *M. tenuipes*, Champ., with the thoracic protuberance less widened at the base, and the antennæ are slightly shorter taking them joint by joint; the legs, and especially the tarsi, are markedly shorter, but, except in colour, in other respects they are closely similar. Both these species resemble superficially *Hypaspistes armatus*, Waterh. (figured in this Magazine in 1886, vol. xvii. p. 39), in the length of the antennæ and tarsi, and I possess a third species from Ceylon which also agrees with it. In *M. minimus*, Mars., the legs and tarsi are much shorter and the antennæ also have the last five joints shorter and relatively thicker.

Hab. Odawara. On the sandhills; one specimen.

Mecynotarsus minimus, Mars.

This species is sometimes very common in arable fields in early spring. I once saw it in profusion at Bukenji, near Yokohama, in company with a small species of *Blechnus*; both species were running together, and were exceedingly active in the sunshine.

Easily recognized from the other two species of this series by the shortness of the antennæ and legs.

Hab. Nagasaki, Enoshima, Kioto, Otsu, and Yokohama.

Tomoderus clavipes, Champion. (Pl. VIII. fig. 10.)

Tomoderus clavipes, Champ. Ent. M. M. ser. 2, i. p. 325 (1890).

Hab. Kobé. I took five examples under moist decaying leaves near the temple on Maiyasan, 8th June, 1881, in company with *Apatetica princeps*, Sh.

ANTHICOMORPHUS, gen. nov.

The general characters agree with those of the genus *Anthicus*; the important differences are:—Eyes very large, with very coarse facets; antennæ stout, with an enlarged basal joint and a long and apically constricted terminal one; in the males joints 3 to 8 are longer than those of the female and somewhat obconical; in the female these joints (especially in *A. cruculis*) are more moniliform. The legs are long and robust.

Type *A. suturalis*.

Anthicomorphus suturalis, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

Rufo-testaceus, capite, thorace supra elytrisque sutura (apice excepta) late infuscatis; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. L. 5 mill.

Elongate, reddish testaceous, shining, pubescent; the head and thorax infuscate above, densely punctured, head sometimes infuscate beneath; the elytra with a broad sutural infuscate area, broadest in the region of the scutellum, parallel in the middle, and terminating well before the apex; the abdominal segments, legs, antennæ, mouth-organs, and the sides of the elytra clear reddish brown. The elytra are punctured like the thorax.

Hab. Oyayama, Miyanoshita, Tsukubayama, and Kashiwagi.



Anthicomorphus niponicus, sp. n.

P. suturali simillimus at minor; elytris griseo-pubescentibus, obscure brunneis vel infuscatis; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis.
L. $4-4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

This species is much smaller than the last, but the punctuation throughout is very similar; the head, thorax, elytra, and under surface are infuscate, or, rarely, the elytra are brownish; the legs and antennæ wholly reddish brown.

Hab. Hitoyoshi, Ichiuchi, Fukushima, Kashiwagi, Nikko, and Junsai. Apparently more widely distributed than the other three species.

Anthicomorphus cruralis, sp. n.

Rufo-testaceus; capite, thorace tibiisque infuscatis.
L. $3\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

This species again is smaller than the last, but very similar in sculpture; the head and thorax are dusky above, usually obscure reddish brown beneath; tibiæ and tarsi infuscate. In two male examples the antennæ are dusky; in two females they are reddish brown, and in the last markedly moniliform.

Hab. Nara, Hitoyoshi, and Oyayama. Four examples only, two of each sex.

Anthicomorphus puberulus.

Anthicus puberulus, Mars. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1876, p. 467.

This species will also come into the genus *Anthicomorphus*.

Hab. Kobé (264). A few examples taken on Maiyasan in 1871.

Anthicus litorosus, sp. n.

Piceo-niger, nitidus, hirsutus; capite thoraceque nigris; elytris flavo-rufis, 4-maculatis, maculis piceo-nigris; antennis elongatis.
L. 4 mill.

Pitchy black, shining, clothed with long tawny-coloured hair; the head black, nearly smooth, with a few punctures; the thorax distinctly rather closely and coarsely punctate; the elytra bright orange-red, with the base and region of the scutellum blackish, with a blackish band over the first segment of the abdomen which touches the outer edge but not the suture, apex also of the same dark colour, with the anterior edge of the markings sinuous; the antennæ long and slender, would reach to the anterior edge of the dorsal band,

pitchy brown, apical joint reddish; the legs similar in colour, tarsi palish; the meso- and metasterna and abdominal segments obscurely brown.

Hab. Hakodate. I took a single example on the sandhills near Nanai.

Anthicus cohæres, sp. n.

Elongatus, parum convexis, nitidus; capite thoraceque nigris; elytris 4-maculatis; antennis articulis ultimis tribus testaceis.
L. 4 mill.

Elongate, rather convex, shining; the head black, transverse, clearly, not closely punctured; the thorax also black, relatively narrow, less wide than that of *A. scoticus*, much more densely punctured than the head; the elytra black, with four lobe-shaped reddish testaceous spots, the first well behind the humeral angle, evanescent on the outer edge, leaving on the sutural side a fairly wide margin; the second spot, midway between the posterior coxæ and the apex, leaves a distinct margin on the outer edge and a narrower one at the suture; the under surface obscurely brown; the antennæ, joints 9 to 11 palish, male with joints 7 to 9 nearly as long as the tenth and eleventh together; the legs dull brown or sometimes infuscate, male posterior tibiæ distinctly swollen on the upper edge of the apical half.

Somewhat similar to *A. Marseuli*, Pic., but the head and thorax are black; the elytra more parallel, with the red markings wider.

Hab. Yokohama, Kobé on Maiyasan and on the Usui-togé. Five examples only.

Anthicus extus, sp. n.

Elongatus, parum convexus; antennis, capite thoraceque nigris; elytris 4-maculatis, maculis rufis; pedibus brunneis, partim infuscatis.
L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This species is not very dissimilar to *A. cohæres*, but it is much more robust in body, the head, thorax, and elytra being wider, and the thorax and wing-cases shorter; the elytra also are similar in colour, but the red marking below the humeral angle reaches the outer edge and widens out along it, the punctuation also is coarser; the antennæ wholly black; body beneath reddish brown; the legs, anterior pair dusky, intermediate and posterior thighs palish at the base, all the tarsi reddish brown.

Hab. Sapporo. One example only.

Anthicus fugiens, Mars. (Pl. VIII. fig. 11, ♂.)

The male of this species has the elytra very curiously excavated on each side in the widest part; the excavation is somewhat oblong, and in the middle attached to the outer side there is a bunch of stiffish tawny hair, which extends out over the middle of the hollow part, and seems to serve to prevent any foreign substance, such as pollen, from entering the deepest part. The species is essentially one that frequents flowers. Marseul only knew the female.

Hab. Kiga, Miyanoshita, Nikko, Nagasaki, and other places. Usually beaten from the flowers of *Deutzia gracilis* and an arboreous *Spiræa*.

Anthicus lepidulus, Mars., a very pale species, and *A. nigro-cyanellus*, Mars., a pretty blue species, also frequent the flowers mentioned above; the second species occurs also on the mainland of Asia.

Anthicus baicalicus, Muls.

The specimens I submitted to Marseul in 1874, and which are mentioned by him in the paper of 1876, were maculate, a form of the species found in the Kobé and Yokohama districts; but a long series I obtained afterwards on the sandy beaches of Hakodate and Niigata are uniformly olive-green (var. *niponicus*) and are entirely free of the vague reddish spots usually found in this species.

Hab. Kobé, Odawara, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Niigata, and Hakodate.

Anthicus perileptoides, sp. n.

Elongatus, depressus, pallide flavo-testaceus; elytris basi vage nigro-maculatis, dense punctulatis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. 2 mill.

Elongate, depressed, pale yellowish testaceous; the head clearly, not densely punctured, rounded off behind, feebly widest behind the eyes; the thorax not quite so wide as the head, rounded off laterally before the constriction, punctured like the head; the elytra behind the scutellum have two oblique ill-defined black marks, surface closely punctulate, sutural edges towards the apex slightly raised; the antennæ and legs testaceous yellow, articulations 7 to 10 of the former moniliform.

This is the only species in the present series with flattened

elytra, a form suitable to and often seen in species which live under stones.

Hab. Kobé. I took an example from under a stone on the beach; *Perileptus japonicus*, Bates, was running plentifully with it.

Pyrochroa higoniae, sp. n.

I propose this name for a species which appears to be found only in the south of Japan. It is closely similar to *Pyrochroa japonica*, Heyd., but the vertical protuberance on the head is at the apex very distinctly divided into two lobe-shaped bosses. I referred to this form in the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) xx. 1887, p. 171, but thought at that time the differences I noticed were merely individual. I see now that the tarsi of the specimens are stouter and shorter, especially noticeable in the basal joints of the intermediate and hind tarsi, and there can be no doubt the differences are specific. All my specimens come from the southern island of Kiushiu.

L. 11 mill.

Hab. Oyayama and Yuyama. Three or four specimens.

Pyrochroa japonica, Heyden.

A figure is given of the profile of the head of this species, to give an idea of the curious cephalic protuberance in the

Fig. 7.



male (fig. 7). The colour of the thorax varies in both the above species; sometimes the lateral margins are infuscate, sometimes the central area also, and in other specimens the thorax is wholly red.

Pyrochroa episcopalis, sp. n.

Atra, subopaca, pubescens; capite antice rufo-testaceo, palpis piceis; thorace nigro; elytris obscure rufo-coccineis.

L. 12 mill.

The head black between the antennæ; face and mouth-organs reddish testaceous; palpi pitchy brown. In the male

there is a broad flattish protuberance on the head similar to that in *P. atripennis*, Lew.; the thorax black; the elytra obscurely reddish scarlet; the antennæ and legs black, with posterior tibiæ gradually but slightly enlarged from the base to the apex, and at the tarsal end they are as thick again as those of *P. atripennis*, and in *P. episcopalis* the basal joint of the antenna is bulbiform.

This species scarcely differs from *P. atripennis*, except in the colour of the thorax and elytra and in the form of the legs and basal antennal joint.

Hab. Yuyama. One male example.

STOLIUS, gen. nov.

This genus is founded to receive a species not very dissimilar to *Microtonus elongatus*, Champ. It differs in having a wider and more transverse head, with the eyes occupying the anterior angles; the antenna has a 3-jointed club; the thorax is nearly as wide anteriorly as at the base; the tibiæ have very minute spines on the tarsal ends of the anterior and intermediate pair (only visible under a high power), but they are wanting on the posterior pair.

Stolius vagepictus, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Elongatus, parallelus, obscure pallido-brunneus; capite nigro; elytris sutura maculisque duabus infuscatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Elongate, parallel at the sides, rather dull pale brown, with grey pubescence; the head nearly black, transverse, finely but thickly punctured, eyes a little prominent; the thorax not so wide as the head anteriorly, but rather wider at the base, anterior and posterior margins brownish; surface blackish, but not so dark as the head, punctured like the head; the elytra rather pale brown, with the sutural margin narrowly, and two rather vague spots on the elytra not far from their bases, and two others well before the apices, infuscate; the palpi pale brown; the antennæ obscurely brown at the base, club and five preceding joints darker; the legs, thighs reddish brown at their bases, narrowly reddish at their apices, infuscate in the middle, tibiæ and tarsi dull brown.

Hab. In Higo on Oyayama and at Ichiuchi. Four specimens.

Fig. 8.



Ditylus ruficollis, sp. n.

Obscure brunneus; capite dense punctulato; thorace rufo, minute et sparse punctulato; elytris fusco-brunneis, opacis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mill.

Obscurely brown, with very short pubescence; the head black or infuscate, rather densely punctulate, eyes not very prominent; the thorax red, a little constricted before the posterior angles, widest behind the posterior angles, punctuation minute and scattered; the elytra dingy brown, opaque, feebly costate, parallel on the sides, densely and minutely sculptured; the antennæ dusky brown; the legs are more or less of the same colour; the ventral segments obscure reddish brown.

Hab. Chiuzenji. Two examples, male and female.

PATIALA, gen. nov.

The species for which this genus is founded have all the characters of *Xanthochroa*, except that the anterior tibiæ are bispurred, the second spur being strong and robust; the basal joints of the antennæ are very elongate and the maxillary palpi also longer. The last six joints of the antennæ, joints 7 to 12, are in male very short, but in female there are only eleven joints, and these are formed like those in *Xanthochroa*.

Type *P. antennata*.

Patiala antennata, sp. n. (Pl. VIII. fig. 12.)

Elongata, parallela, fusco-brunnea, luteo-pubescentis, subnitida; oculis prominulis; antennis basi, femoribus partim tibiisque fuscis.

L. 13 mill.

Elongate, parallel at the sides, dull brown, scarcely shining; the head prolonged anteriorly as in *Xanthochroa Waterhousei*, Har.; eyes rather prominent and posteriorly nearly circular in outline, space between them wider than in the next species and of nearly the same width throughout; the thorax a little longer than wide, without dusky markings, uneven, but without any well-defined impressions; the elytra sculptured like those of *X. Waterhousei*, but with the two dorsal costæ better defined and less evanescent apically, where they apparently join; the antennæ, basal joint very long, longer than the first and second together in *X. Waterhousei*, second less than half as long as the first, third as long as the first and

second together, fourth scarcely shorter than the third, fifth somewhat shorter than the fourth, sixth shorter and stouter than the second, seventh to the eleventh shorter than the sixth and coequal, apical shorter than the eleventh; the seven apical joints are reddish brown, the others fuscous.

Hab. Nara. One male specimen, taken in the deep shade of the forest, 29th June, 1881.

Patiala ocularis, sp. n.

P. antennatæ forma simillima at oculis obliquis; thorace partim infuscato.

L. 13 mill.

This species is extremely similar to the last, but the eyes are much less convex, and therefore not so prominent, and are obliquely set, so that the space between them is less than in *P. antennata* anteriorly, but posteriorly it widens out in a marked degree along the rim of the eye; the thorax is considerably longer than broad, infuscate at the sides and in the median area; the sculpture of the elytral interstices is also coarser, and the small seven terminal joints of the antennæ are less slender. The antennæ and legs are rather darker in colour, but I can see no other differences.

Hab. Oyayama in Higo. One male example.

Patiala deformis, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, fusco-lutea; oculis vix prominulis; antennis articulis (septem) ultimis modice brevibus.

L. 12-13 mill.

This species, as regards the eyes, is intermediate between the last two; the eyes are nearly as convex as those of *P. antennata*, but in being somewhat oblique posteriorly they more resemble those of *P. ocularis*. The thorax is rather longer than broad, reddish yellow, uneven and finely punctulate; the scutellum and bases of the elytra narrowly correspond in colour to the thorax; the general colour of the elytra is darker, costæ well-defined, with the interstices more finely sculptured than those of *P. antennata*. The antennæ are very dissimilar; two basal joints agree with those of *P. antennata*, but the third is not longer than the first; fourth and fifth are shorter than the third, and thicker; sixth three-quarters the length of the fifth, and swollen on the anterior half; seventh to twelfth nearly half as long again as the corresponding joints in *P. antennata*. I have a species some-

what similar to *P. deformis* from the Andaman Islands; the sixth joint of the antenna is triangular.

Hab. Chiuzenji. Eight male examples. There is one female in the British Museum, taken by Mr. Maries.

Xanthochroa Waterhousei, Harold.

Xanthochroa Waterhousei, Har. Col. Hefte, xiv. p. 93 (1875); id. Abh. Brem. p. 133 (1876); Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. p. 360 (1877); Heyden, l. c. p. 355 (1879).

Xanthochroa cyanipennis, Mars. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 483 (1876).

Hab. Yokohama, Osaka, Tokio, Miyanoshta, Junsai, Sapporo, and other places.

There is a small race of this species which measures only 8–9 millim.—var. *bicostata*—in which the antennæ and legs are always a clear yellow. It occurs in the neighbourhood of Chiuzenji, where I took eight examples.

The species of this genus have an antenna of twelve joints in the male, eleven in the female, and one spur on the anterior tibia.

Xanthochroa atriceps, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, griseo-pubescent; capite nigro; thorace rufiflavo; elytris subcyanis; antennis pedibusque infuscatis. L. 10–11 mill.

Elongate, parallel, clothed with grey pubescence; the head black, uneven, and sparsely punctured between the eyes, punctures thicker set nearer the neck; the thorax reddish yellow, vaguely punctured, slightly constricted before the base; the scutellum obscurely brown; the elytra somewhat obscurely blue, densely clothed with grey pubescence, rather more coarsely sculptured than those of *X. Waterhousei*, Har., and the apex more acute than in that species; the antennæ dusky, with the palpi and basal joints paler; the legs infuscate, joints palish; the sterna and abdominal segments dusky.

Hab. Chiuzenji. Two examples taken in August.

Xanthochroa ainu, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, obscure fusca, griseo-pubescent; antennis pedibusque partim dilutioribus. L. 13½ mill.

Elongate, parallel, obscurely dark brown; the head somewhat small, shining, faintly and sparsely punctured, with a

short inconspicuous carina before the middle of the neck, constricted behind the eyes, mouth-organs reddish testaceous; the thorax longer than wide, widest a little behind the neck, scarcely narrowed behind, sculptured like the head, with three shallow ill-defined impressions—one before the scutellum, one on each side of the widest part; the elytra densely sculptured and somewhat opaque, lateral costa complete and well-raised, the next less elevated, and the third again is less conspicuous; the antennæ dull reddish brown, two basal joints darker; the legs same colour, femora darker, tibiæ bispurred.

I think I am right in assigning this curious species to *Xanthochroa*; it has the facies somewhat of the female of *Oncomera venosa*.

Hab. Sapporo. One female example.

Xanthochroa Hilleri, Harold.

“Rufo-testacea vel lurido-testacea; antennis basi, femoribus antice apice, posticis cum tibiis omnino fere fuscis; ♂ femoribus anticis crassioribus.”

L. 11–13½ mill.

Five basal joints of the antennæ usually infuscate, the others reddish brown.

Hab. Osaka, Shiukano, Junsai, and Sapporo. Occurs in July and August.

Xanthochroa luteipennis, Mars.

This species may be recognized from the others of this series by its having yellowish-brown elytra, but being otherwise entirely black.

Hab. Osaka, Nikko, Fukui, Nishimura, and Sapporo.

EOBIA, Semenow.

Eobia, Semenow, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xviii. p. 455, nota (1894).

This genus is founded to receive:—

Asclera cinereipennis, Motsch. Bull. Mosc. p. 173 (1866).

Ananca japonica, Har. Abh. Brem. p. 133 (1876).

Sessinia japonica, Har. Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. p. 82 (1878).

Sessinia remained uncharacterized until 1894; the type is now *livida*, F. *Ananca* is a name proposed by Fairmaire in 1863, but not yet characterized. The genus *Nacerdochroa*, Reitt. Wien. ent. Zeit. xii. p. 113, 1893, is very close indeed to *Eobia*; it has the same constriction in, or false joint

to, the apical articulation of the antennæ, but the antennæ are stouter and less elongate. It agrees also with *Eobia* in the tibial spurs, but the eyes are more transverse.

Hab. South and Central Japan, and on Oshima, one of the Ruikiu group. Found in August in the flowers of *Clerodendron*, the "Kusai noki" of the Japanese.

Eobia florilega, sp. n.

Elongata, flavo-testacea, subopaca; capite thoraceque rugosopunctatis; abdomine partim infuscato; antennis pedibusque (tarsis exceptis) flavis.

L. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Elongate, clear yellow testaceous; four basal segments of the abdomen, palpi, and tarsi dusky brown; the head closely and rather roughly punctured, eyes somewhat wide apart (as compared to those of *Xanthochroa Waterhousei*, Har.); the thorax rather long and relatively wide (as long as that of *X. Waterhousei*, and wider than that of *X. Hilleri*), widest before the middle, sculptured like the head, the sculpture being close gives an appearance of opacity; the elytra, as compared with those of the species noted above, are shorter and broader, two dorsal costæ faint and evanescent towards the apex, sculpture similar to but finer than that of the thorax; the antennæ and legs are concolorous with the upper surface, the terminal joint is constricted in the upper half, and has the appearance (but falsely) of being divided into two parts.

Marseul considered this species to be *Nacerdes nigriventris*, Motsch., and as such erroneously introduced Motschulsky's species into the Japanese fauna.

Hab. Kobé; three examples. I have also found it in Foochow, China.

Eobia ambusta, sp. n.

Elongata, flavo-testacea, subnitida, flavo-pubescentis; capite elytris que apice nigris.

In general sculpture and facies this species is extremely similar to *E. cinereipennis*, Motsch., but the head is clearly, rather coarsely, but not densely punctate, and the antennæ are somewhat less slender.

Hab. Nagasaki, in flowers of *Clerodendron*. I have two allied species from China—one from Amoy, the other from Foochow.

Oxaxis carinicollis, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, subnitida; capite thoraceque æneo-nigris, parum dense punctulatis; elytris obscure brunneis; pedibus ferrugineis; thorace in medio carinato.

L. 7 mill.

The head blackish, rather closely punctulate, with a fovea between the eyes, eyes small and rather prominent; the thorax broadest behind the anterior angles, narrowest at the base, with a rather large shallow fovea on either side before the middle, with a median carina before the scutellum, well marked at the base, evanescent on the disk; the elytra brownish, with a very faint metallic tinge, densely clothed with short prostrate pubescence, parallel at the sides, rounded off apically, costæ obsolete; the antennæ, first three joints reddish brown, the rest dusky; the palpi and legs also reddish brown, claws and the terminal tarsal joints darker.

The second example, from Sapporo, has the legs and elytra black, with an æneous tinge.

Hab. Hakodate and Sapporo. Two male examples.

Nacerdes melanura, Linn.

This species is commonly found in Japan, chiefly on the coast; some of my specimens have dark-coloured legs.

Hab. Nagasaki, Kobé, Yokohama, and Hakodate.

Anoncodes sambucea, sp. n.

Nigro-cyanea, subnitida, griseo-pubescentis; ♀ thorace abdomineque rufo-flavis.

L. 10–12½ mill.

Dark blue, shining, with grey pubescence; the head irregularly punctured, eyes prominent; the thorax rounded off at the sides behind the neck, with median impressions not well defined in outline; the elytra 4-costate, inner costa forming a sutural margin; the antennæ black, 12-jointed in male, 11-jointed in female; palpi sometimes pitchy red, obscurely brown or black; male, intermediate thighs largely swollen and emarginate on the lower edge at the tibial end, intermediate tibiæ bent at the base, anterior and hind femora strongly and acutely toothed; female, thorax and abdominal segments bright orange-red, thighs simple.

The species is notable for being of a deep blue colour, and it is much larger and much more robust than *A. coarctata*, Germ., *A. croceiventris*, Motsch., or *A. nigriventris*, Motsch. *A. nigriventris* is described as being "nigro-viridis," and

A. croceiventris as being "viridi-subæneus," and these species measure only 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines. I have used the generic name of *Anoncodes* instead of *Nacerdes*, because I do not consider any of the above-mentioned species are congeneric with *Nacerdes melanura*, Linn.

Hab. Junsai, in profusion in elder-flowers in August; also taken on Ontake and other places of high elevation in Central Japan.

Asclera brunneipennis, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, nigra, subnitida; capite thoraceque nigris; elytris rufo-brunneis; antennis pedibusque nigris.

L. 6-8 mill.

Elongate, parallel, black, somewhat shining; the head black, closely punctulate, with two shallow impressions on the face; the thorax also black, punctured like the head, widest behind the anterior angles, then somewhat abruptly narrowed to the base, with a rather large shallow fovea on each side at the widest part; the scutellum black; the elytra reddish brown, with two costæ parallel to the suture, but abbreviated before the apex, others obsolete; the antennæ, palpi, and legs dull black.

Hab. Hakodate. Two examples only.

Asclera nigrocyanea, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, nigro-cyanea, opaca; capite thoraceque densissime punctulatis; elytris 5-costatis; antennis (basi excepta) nigris.

L. $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Elongate, parallel, opaque, with greyish pubescence, chiefly noticeable on the sutural costæ; the head very densely and rather minutely punctured in the male, rather less densely in the female; the thorax punctured like the head, emarginate behind the anterior angle, surface uneven; the elytra 5-costate, interstices closely sculptured, sculpture rather coarser than that of the thorax; the antennæ black, with the three basal joints flavous on the underside; the legs with a bluish tint, claws pale.

Marseul in 1876 considered this species to be *Asclera cinereipennis*, Motsch., and specimens in his collection in Paris are still possibly so labelled.

Hab. Oyama in Sagami, Nikko, and at Nagasaki on Mitzudake.

Oncomera venosa, sp. n.

Elongata, pallide brunnea; capite inter oculos, thorace partim elytrisque costis infuscatis.

L. 14 mill.

Elongate, dull pale brown; the head, eyes prominent, forehead and area between the eyes dusky, neck sometimes flavous; the thorax darkish brown, with a median longitudinal space, which widens out before and behind, pale; the elytra have a close leather-like sculpture, with dusky-coloured costæ, outer costa complete and joined to the second over the metasternum by a diffused coloration on a somewhat raised patch in the interstice, behind this patch the inner costa is usually interrupted and bent towards the suture, it reappears over the hind coxæ and again before the apex; outside the long outer costa is a dark line, which towards the apex breaks up into dusky points (but this is a variable character), the lateral rim of the elytra is also dusky; the antennæ dusky brown, with the two basal joints paler; the legs pale, with the apices of the femora dusky; male, posterior thighs largely swollen, and the hind tibiæ much shorter and thicker than those of female. The colour and form of the elytral costæ are somewhat variable; sometimes the costæ join three times, as in fig. 9.

Fig. 9.



Hab. Kiga, Hakone, and Miyanoshita. Repeatedly beaten from pear- and cherry-blossoms in May.

Edemera sexualis, Marseul.

This species differs from all in this series in the enlarged femora of the male being yellow, and in the female the abdominal segments are of the same colour.

Hab. Nagasaki. In the flowers of *Deutzia* and *Spiræa* in spring.

Edemera montana, Marseul.

Edemera lucidicollis, Motsch. Bull. Mosc. i. p. 174 (1866).

Oncomera vitticollis, id. *ibid.*

Motschulsky's descriptive lines seem to refer to one species, but from their peculiar construction appear to have been written at different times. *Oncomera vitticollis* is compared to *Onc. flavipes*, evidently meaning *Edemera flavipes*, Fabr.

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In one description there is no mention of the antennæ or the legs, in the other nothing is said of the elytra. The words "thorace nigro-æneo, antice subtestaceo," and "thorace medio vitta testacea," apply to *Æ. montana*, Mars., a species which varies to this extent in the colour of the thorax. The colour of the antennæ, "nigris, basi infuscatis," also applies to it. Motschulsky's descriptions read as follow :—

"*Ædemera lucidicollis*, Motsch., statura *Æd. lurida* sed thorace lucido. Elongata, parallela, subconvexa, viridi-cyanea; thorace subcordato, nitido, glabro, nigro-æneo, antice subtestaceo; elytris punctulatis, opacis utrinque binervis, nervo posteriori abbreviato. "Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin."

"*Oncomera vitticollis*, Motsch., statura et color *Onc. flavipedi* sed pedibus anticis obscuris. Elongata, postice attenuata, depressa, vix nitida, viridi-cyanea; thorace medio vitta testacea; antennis nigris, basi infuscatis. "Long. 3 lin."

I consider Marseul's name is entitled to rank first, as his description leaves no doubt as to the species he had before him, and it is not quite clear whether Motschulsky had one or more.

Hab. Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Miyanoshita. Abundant in May in the flowers of *Deutzia gracilis*.

Ædemera manicata, sp. n.

Elongata, obscure æneo-viridis; pedibus anticis flavis.
L. $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Elongate, obscurely green or brassy green; the head, eyes prominent in the male, shining and very feebly punctulate; the thorax with two large foveæ, one on either side near the middle, and a transverse impression before the scutellum, female roughly sculptured, male smoother; the elytra 4-costate, gradually but markedly narrowed from the base to the apex, interstices densely sculptured; the antennæ, three basal joints pale on the underside; the legs, anterior pair flavous, with bases of the femora black, all the coxæ yellow, intermediate and hind legs bluish black.

Hab. Plain of Fujisan, Nikko, Miyanoshita, Kashiwagi, and Oyama.

Ædemera concolor, sp. n.

Elongata, obscure viridis, griseo-pubescentis; capite thoraceque vix robustis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.
L. 9 mill.

Elongate, rather obscurely green or bluish green, with greyish pubescence; the head densely and roughly sculptured, somewhat opaque; the thorax widest behind the anterior margin, constricted behind; the elytra rather long, 4-costate, very slightly narrowing to the apex; the antennæ and legs wholly brassy green or bluish green; the claws palish.

I only know the female of this species; it differs from *Æ. manicata* in the wider head and thorax, shorter antennæ, and the elytra are scarcely narrowed behind.

Hab. Junsai and Sapporo. Two examples.

Edemera robusta, sp. n.

Elongata, cyanea; capite thoraceque rugoso-punctatis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Somewhat deep blue; the head rather wide, roughly, densely and rather coarsely sculptured; the thorax also rather wide and sculptured like the head, with two transverse impressions before the middle, very little constricted before the base; the elytra 4-costate, costa next the suture short, scarcely reaching one third of the elytral length, thickly but not quite so coarsely sculptured as the thorax, narrowed very slightly and only before the apex; the antennæ relatively short, with the terminal joint pointed at the tip, and, like the legs, wholly cyaneous.

Hab. Miyanoshta and Nikko. Three examples.

Chrysanthia viatica, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, pubescens; capite thoraceque viridi-cyaneis, subnitidis; elytris aureo-cupreis vel viridi-cupreis; antennis pedibusque nigris vel infuscatis.

L. 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Elongate, rather narrow, parallel at the sides, clothed with short pubescence; the head greenish or bluish green, little shining, densely but not very minutely punctured; the thorax of similar colour and sculpture, longer than broad, sinuous before the posterior angles; the elytra 5-costate, golden copper in colour, turning to greenish copper in a side light; the antennæ and legs black or dusky brown.

Hab. Wada-togé, on the 1st August, 1881, in profusion; Tsumago, Torii-togé, Suwaratake, and Sapporo.

CEPHALON, Newman.

In this genus the species have the head gradually narrowed

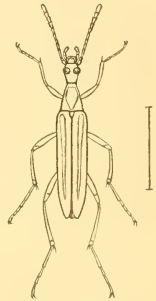
behind the eyes, the abdomen has six free ventral segments, and all the claws are pectinate, each claw being furnished interiorly with a long appendage. In 1883 Leconte and Horn (Class. Col. N. Am. p. 405) proposed the family name of Cephaloidæ, in which at present there is only one genus. Newman placed the genus originally in the CEdemeridæ.

Cephaloon sakuræ, sp. n.

Elongatum, angustatum, pallide testaceum, sericeo-pubescent; capite, thorace supra elytrisq̄ue marginibus infuscatis.
L. 9-14 mill.

Elongate, narrow, parallel at the sides, very densely and minutely sculptured, clothed with silken pubescence; the head testaceous, with upper surface infuscate; the thorax testaceous beneath, disk and region behind the neck dusky; the scutellum somewhat dark; the elytra pale testaceous, with a lateral and sutural infuscate border; these bands usually join apically, but only very rarely anteriorly as in fig. 10; the antennæ are usually testaceous, joints 9 to 10 alone being sometimes dusky; the legs, anterior pair testaceous, intermediate and posterior pairs (with the femora near the tibiæ) sometimes marked with a dusky coloration; the abdomen, the bases of each segment are narrowly infuscate along the edges. Some examples are entirely testaceous.

Fig. 10.



In all probability *C. variabile* and *pallens*, Motsch., are colour-varieties of one species. In sixteen examples of *C. sakuræ* I have before me no two are similar in colour, and I doubt if two could be found to match in a much larger series.

Hab. Miyanoshta, Subashiri, and Suyama. Beaten from pear- and cherry-blossoms when the trees were in full flower.

List of 180 Species, with Synonymy.

CISTELIDÆ.	<i>Allecula melanaria</i> , Mükl.
<i>Allecula cryptomeriæ</i> .	<i>rufipes</i> , Mars.
— <i>fuliginosa</i> , Mükl.	— <i>noctivaga</i> .
<i>velutina</i> , Mars.	— <i>simiola</i> .
<i>obscura</i> , Har.	— <i>bilamellata</i> , Mars.

Allecula cruralis, *Mars.*

— *acicularis*, *Mars.*

— *tenuis*, *Mars.*

— *æneipennis*, *Har.*

Hymenorus veterator.

Cistela oculata, *Mars.*

— *Haagi*, *Har.*

Hymenalia rufipennis, *Mars.*

Mycetochares collina.

— *mimica*.

— *scutellaris*.

Cteniopus hypocrita, *Mars.*

OTHNIIDÆ*.

Othnius Kraatzi, *Reitt.*

— *ocularis*, *Lew.*

PYTHIDÆ.

Pytho nivalis, *Lew.*

Istrisia rufobrunnea.

Salpingus niponicus.

Lissodema ainunum.

— *plagiatum*.

— *pictipenne*.

— *lævipenne*, *Mars.*

— *myrmido*, *Mars.*

— *japonum*, *Reitt.*

— *beatulum*.

— *dentatum*.

— *validicorne*.

— *tomaroides*.

— *minutum*.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Eustrophus macrophthalmus, *Reitt.*

1877.

— *niponicus*.

Holostrophus orientalis.

— *dux*.

— *4-maculatus*.

— *unicolor*.

Orchesia elegantula.

— *imitans*.

— *ocularis*.

— *Marseuli*.

Microscapha japonica (*Lederia*),

Reitt.

— *foenilis*.

— *lata*.

Synchroa crepuscula.

— *melanotoides*.

Serropalpus filiformis, *Mars.*

— *niponicus*.

Mikadonius gracilis.

Euryzilora lividipennis.

Phlæotrya bellicosa.

— *rugicollis*, *Mars.*

Dircea flavitarsis.

— *validicornis*.

— *erotyloides*.

— *dentato-maculata*.

— *obscura*.

— *parvula*.

— *femoralis*.

Abdera scriptipennis.

Hypulus cingulatus.

— *higonius*.

— *acutangulus*.

Bonzicus hypocrita.

Ivania coccinea.

Melandrya gloriosa.

— *mongolica*, *Sols.*

— *modesta*.

— *niponica*.

— *atricolor*.

— *ordinaria*.

— *ruficollis*.

— *pictipennis*.

Penthe japana, *Mars.*

Scotodes niponicus.

Osphya (*Nothus*) *orientalis*.

LAGRIIDÆ.

Lagria rufipennis, *Mars.*

— *vervex*, *Mars.*

Eutrapela robusticeps.

Arthromacra viridissima.

— *sumptuosa*.

— *higoniæ*.

— *decora* (*Lagria*), *Mars.*

Macrolagria rufobrunnea (*Statira*),

Mars.

— *fujisana*.

— *hirsuta*.

MONOMMIDÆ.

Monomma glyphy sternum, *Mars.*

PEDILIDÆ.

Eurygenius niponicus.

Steropalpus gigas (*Macratia*),

Mars.

— *femoralis*.

* It seems better to place this family near the Cistelidæ rather than in the position assigned to it by Leconte.

Macratia serialis, *Mars.*
 — *cingulifera*, *Mars.*
 — *apicalis*.
 — *fluviatilis*.
 — *antennalis*.
 — *japonica*, *Har.*
Xylophilus distortus, *Champ.*
 — *japonicus*, *Champ.* 1890.
 — *rubrivestis*, *Mars.*
 — *brunneidorsis*, *Mars.*
 — *rufulus*, *Mars.*
 — *cinctus*, *Mars.*
 — *4-maculatus*, *Mars.*
 — *amabilis*, *Sahlb.* (*Phyto-*
bænus).

bisbimaculatus, *Hampe.*
scapularis, *Mars.*

— *gibbulus*, *Mars.* (*Aderus*).
Scraptia livens, *Mars.*

ANTHICIDÆ.

Notoxus *Haagi*, *Mars.*
 — *daimio*.
Mecynotarsus tenuipes, *Champ.*
 1891.
 — *niponicus*.
 — *minimus*, *Mars.*
Tomoderus clavipes, *Champ.*
Anthicomorphus suturalis.
 — *niponicus*.
 — *cruralis*.
 — *puberulus* (*Anthicus*), *Mars.*
Anthicus litorosus.
 — *Marseuli*, *Pic.* 1895.
 scoticus, *Mars.*
 — *cohæres*.
 — *extus*.
 — *fugiens*, *Mars.*
 — *monstrosicornis*, *Mars.*
 — *Confucii*, *Mars.* (*Laf. ined.*).
 — *baicalicus*, *Muls.*
 — *lepidulus*, *Mars.*
 — *pilosus*, *Mars.*
 — *valgipes*, *Mars.*
 — *prostensus*, *Mars.*
 — *nigro-cyanellus*, *Mars.*
 — *lævipennis*, *Mars.*
 — *perileptoides*.
Formicomus cribriceps, *Mars.*
 — *bengalensis*, *Wiedem.*
 — *Lewisi*, *Mars.*
 — *braminus*, *Laf.*
 — *trigibber*, *Mars.*

PYROCHROIDÆ.

Ischalia patagiata, *Lew.* 1879.

Pyrochroa japonica, *Heyden*, 1879.
 ? *rufula*, *Motsch.* 1866.

— *higonis*.
 — *vestiflua*, *Lew.*
 — *brevitarsis*, *Lew.*
 — *peculiaris*, *Lew.*
 — *atripennis*, *Lew.*
 — *episcopalis*.
Schizotus rubricollis, *Lew.*
 — *auritus*, *Lew.*
 — *gibbifrons*, *Lew.*
Dendroides niponensis, *Lew.*
 — *ocularis*, *Lew.*

CEDEMERIDÆ.

Microtonus brunneus (*Scraptia*),
Mars.
 — *dimidiatus* (*Scraptia*), *Mars.*
Stolius vagepictus.
Ditylus ruficollis.
Patiala antennata.
 — *ocularis*.
 — *deformis*.
Xanthochroa Waterhousei, *Har.*
 1875.
 cyanipennis, *Mars.* 1876.
 — *atriceps*.
 — *ainu*.
 — *Hilleri*, *Har.* 1878.
 — *luteipennis*, *Mars.*
Eobia cinereipennis (*Asclera*),
Motsch.
 japonica, *Har.* (*Ananca*).
 cinereipennis, *Har.* (*Ses-*
 sinia)
 — *florilega*.
 — *ambusta*.
Oxacis carinicornis.
Nacerdes melanura, *L.*
Anoncodes sambucea.
Asclera brunneipennis.
 — *nigrocyanæa*.
Oncomera venosa.
Cedemera sexualis, *Mars.*
 — *montana*, *Mars.*
 lucidicollis, *Motsch.*
 vitticollis, *Motsch.*
 — *manicata*.
 — *concolor*.
 — *robusta*.
Chrysanthia viatica.

CEPHALOIDÆ.

Cephaloon sakuræ.

The following notes refer to the paper on the Tenebrionidæ published last year.

1. *Phelopsis suberea*, Lew., and *Pseudonosoderma amurense*, Heyd., are distinct species. *P. amurense* is less elongate than *P. suberea*, as the figures of the two species which have been given show, and there are several other differences, notably the absence of cephalic nodules in Heyden's species. This note is made necessary, (1) by my stating that *P. suberea* was represented in the Pascoe collection by a specimen from E. Siberia (the example belongs to *P. amurense*), and (2) by Champion concluding the two species were identical and stating that the names were synonymous (Ent. M. M. xxx. p. 114, 1894). It was unfortunate that Heyden made a new genus for *amurense*, and also that his name was overlooked at the time, as the notice of it in the Zool. Record of 1885 occurs amongst the Byrrhidæ. I have lately been able to set the matter right through the kindness of Major L. von Heyden, who has sent me over one of his two examples for comparison.

2. *Platyscelis strigicollis*, sp. n.

Ovata, convexa, nigra, subnitida; capite grosse et rugose punctato; thorace undique punctato, utrinque strigoso; elytris totis punctatis, costis vagis et evanescentibus.

L. 13 mill.

Oval, convex, black, somewhat shining; the head roughly and coarsely punctate, punctures sometimes confluent and a little strigose before the neck; the thorax more clearly punctate on the disk than on the head, with a few confluent punctures, strongly strigose longitudinally on each side from behind the eyes to the base, anterior angles obtuse, posterior angles nearly rectangular, faintly turning outwards; the scutellum very narrow and transverse and usually covered by the thorax; the elytra much less clearly punctate than the thorax, punctures smaller and more irregular, least dense on the disk, and sometimes vaguely arranged in rows; costæ vague and evanescent, lateral rim evenly and narrowly raised; the antennæ, terminal joint reddish apically, otherwise like the legs, black.

In size this species is intermediate between *P. hypolithos*, Pall., and *P. rugifrons*, Fisch., and it differs from *P. punctatissima*, Fairm., in the punctuation; the last species I know by description only.

Hab. "Japan" (*Heyne*).

I am much indebted to Major L. von Heyden for an example (♀) of this species, which introduces a new genus to the Japanese fauna. There are eight examples in the Bates collection, labelled "Manchuria," which I believe belong to this species.

3. *Lichenum seriehispidum*, Mars.

Mr. J. J. Walker has taken this species on the coast of China; and Mr. Champion notes that the head is carinate, not canaliculate, as misprinted in the French 'Annals.'

4. *Epiphaleria*.—P. 382, line 28, for mesosternum read metasternum.

5. *Leiochrinus*, Westwood, 1883.

Fairmaire states (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 26, 1893) that *Ades*, Guer.,

Hades, Thoms. 1860, and *Pimplema*, Pasc., are names of genera synonymous with "*Liochrinus*." This is not correct as regards *Hades* and *Pimplema*; the species of these genera belong to the *Liochriminæ*, but they are not congeneric. Thomson's name of *Hades* was occupied by Westwood in 1851, but otherwise the genus is founded on valid characters. *Ades*, Guérin, I do not know.

6. *Platydemia subfascium*, Walker.

Alphitophagus subfascius, Walk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. p. 284 (1858).

Alphitophagus japanus, Mars. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (5) vi. p. 109 (1876).

Haplocephala celeba, Chevrol. Pet. Nouv. ii. p. 177 (1877).

Haplocephala diversidens, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. lxii. p. 20 (1893).

Champion (Ent. M. M. ser. 2, vol. vi. p. 47, 1895) has revived Walker's name after examining the type at South Kensington, and places the species in *Platydemia*. *A. pallidicollis*, Lew., may also be included in *Platydemia*.

7. *Eutochia lateralis*, Boheman.

Alphitobius lateralis, Boh. Res. Eugen. p. 94, 1858 (nec *lateralis*, Motsch. 1859).

Holanaria picescens, Fairm. 1885.

Holanaria dorsalis, Mars.

Fairmaire has recorded this species as occurring in Japan (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. xii. p. 20, 1893), but without giving his authority or any special locality. It was originally found in Hong Kong, and it is a species likely to be distributed by commerce. The synonymy given is partly Fairmaire's. F. Bates has published a note on the genus *Eutochia* (Ent. M. M. ix. p. 93). *Aniara*, Leconte, 1859, was preoccupied, and *Holanaria* is not required.

8. *Misolampidius morio*, Kolbe, 1886, = *Helops clavicus*, Mars., 1876, = *Misolampidius clavicus*, Mars., Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 476 (1894).

Additions to the List of Tenebrionidæ.

Platyscelis strigicollis.

Eutochia lateralis, Boh.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. *Synchroa crepuscula*.

Fig. 2. *Mikadonius gracilis*.

Fig. 3. *Dircæa flavitarsis*.

Fig. 4. *Bonzicus hypocrita*.

Fig. 5. *Ivania coccinea*.

Fig. 6. *Melandrya atricolor*.

Fig. 7. *Melandrya ruficollis*.

Fig. 8. — *pictipennis*.

Fig. 9. *Eurygenius niponicus*.

Fig. 10. *Tomoderus clavipes*.

Fig. 11. *Anthicus fugiens*, ♂.

Fig. 12. *Patiala antennata*.